

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Nepal is a landlocked country in south Asia with most of its part covered by Himalayas with rich in its natural beauty and diverse culture. Nepal is also the most fragile country in terms of its eco-region be it on its climatic condition or its topography, therefore it is prone to natural disaster and calamities. Nepal faces various hazards like floods, landslides, earthquake and many more. We all are familiar about the April 2015 Nepal earthquake of 7.6 magnitude with its epicenter in Gorkha district that cause the massive destruction affecting entire Nepal among which the most affected areas district were Gorkha, Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Kavre, Lalitpur, Dhading, Dholakha, Lamjung and Kathmandu. (National Planning Commission, 2015). Entire Nepal was highly affected by this massive earthquake leaving mass of people, cultural heritages, houses and many more vulnerable.

The term disaster is very familiar to everyone in the world. Since the very beginning of human era people have been affected by the different forms of disaster. Due to rapid growth on population or be in the role of producing carbon, human beings have been highly active in every sort of activities in deteriorating the environment due to which disaster occurs. Disasters are unpredictable and can take place anywhere at any time (Quarentelly, 1985).

"A disaster is a sudden, calamitous event that seriously disrupts the functioning of a community or society and causes human, material, and economic or environmental losses that exceed the community's or society's ability to cope using its own resources. Though often caused by nature, disasters can have human origins"

Nepal is very much prone to disaster because of its landscape and geography. Undoubtedly surrounded by numerous hills and mountains the climate in Nepal is somehow unpredictable. Similarly Nepal being rich in water resources there is a fear of facing the disaster like floods. According to the fact that I found by reading the article of NCDM, Nepal is prone to natural disasters due to its geographic region. Due to reoccurring disasters, Loss of lives and property are a regular phenomenon and the

number of such events is increasing day by day due to natural as well as man-made causes. Tectonic and geomorphic processes like, diverse climatic conditions, fragile geology, unplanned settlement, increasing population, weak economic condition and low literacy rate are the main reasons of natural disasters in Nepal. Therefore Nepal is geologically found to be more prone to numerous types of natural disasters such as flood, landslide, fire, Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF), earthquake, avalanche, windstorm, hailstorm, lightning etc. (Guneratne, 2002).

In the ancient period human beings claimed disaster to be an "act of god". As people in the ancient time was very superstitious and believed in the power of god. They barely considered disaster to be a cause of the human activities. For them it was the fate that all human kind had to face because of their disbelief and disrespect towards the god but as the time changes gradually people began to take disasters as an "act of human" they began to consider that disaster is not because of the super natural forces but it's because of the human activities that makes disaster take place. Like for example: deforestation is the activities of human because of which landslides and flood occurs. In the nineteenth century many disasters which was technologically caused were interpreted as a manifestation of God's anger toward human arrogance. It was interpreted as an "Act Of God" But today such events would be associated with human action merely caused by the irresponsibility or malevolence of human. (Furedi, 2007). Nepal also being an underdeveloped country facing numerous man made as well as natural disaster is now in a very delicate situation. Due to the prospects of development and industrialization Nepal has paid the high cost by being more vulnerable as the impact of climate change has led many disastrous events on every part of the world including Nepal. In the developing countries like Nepal it is seen that the number of deaths and destruction is comparatively more than that of the developed ones. As the developed countries are getting much better in preventing large earthquakes but the poorer countries like Nepal is getting more vulnerable instead. As per nonprofit geo hazards international assumption, if we see over the past few decades, rich countries have reduced mortality rate 10 times faster than that of the poor countries (Holthaus, 2015).

Natural whereas man-made disaster affect everyone but among them the one with fewer resources, physically or mentally challenged, economically unstable and

women are more susceptible to it (Mehta, 2007). In April 2015, Nepal Earthquake also affect the marginalized people the most. Similarly children's, elderly people, pregnant women, disabled people were affected the most.

Nepal has been facing the vulnerability of disaster since history. Nepal because of its weak landscape and geography faces different calamities. The Deadliest earthquake popularly known as "90 Sal Ko Bhukampa" which is also known as Great Nepal Bihar Earthquake, occurred during 1990 BS Magh (16 January, 1934 AD). The magnitude of 8.4 Richter scale which left 8519 people killed, destroyed 80893 buildings and damaged 126355 houses.(Nepal, 2011).The history of Nepal earthquake is very well known to all the Nepalese as an unpleasant phase, because of the mass destruction and damages that it have made which is definitely not idyllic. Here are some of the earthquake which affect Nepal profoundly. "The great earthquake, which occurred in Nepal, was Bihar- Nepal earthquake of 1934 A. D similarly Assam great earthquake of 1897, Kangra earthquake 1905, and Assam earthquake 1950 were also felt in Nepal. The earthquake of 1833 which again affected the Kathmandu Valley. The record of historical earthquake is not complete which poses a problem in assessing the recurrence period of great earthquakes(National Seismological Centre, 2015).

Nepal faced the massive earthquake on 2015 leaving the whole nation devastated by wrecking the built infrastructure and killing numbers of people in a vicious manner. Similarly many were left being homeless and disabled. On April 25, 2015 Nepal was hit by a massive earthquake of 7.6 magnitude followed by the aftershock of 6.8 magnitude in 12 may. Similarly almost 400 minor aftershocks then touched Nepal leaving Nepalese in the vulnerable situation. About 9000 people were killed and many were injured simultaneously more than 600000 structures in Kathmandu and near Kathmandu were damaged (Rafferty, 2015). In April Earthquake a total mortality rate was 8,792 among which 45% were men and 55% were women. As we know the 14 district of Nepal was highly affected by the April Earthquake where the most vulnerable ones were the women as the 50.5% of female population were highly affected by it (National Planning Commission, 2015).Global studies show that women and girls are likely to be more prone to the disasters. They are more vulnerable towards it because of their submissive feeling towards themselves, stress, mental and

physical problems. Women have been facing violence regarding gender and sex. It is observed that almost 22% of women have experienced physical violence and 12% sexual violence (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2011). Similarly women in Nepal not only face sexual and domestic violence but also are vulnerable in many ways. The cases like girl trafficking and forced sex labor are also tolerated by the women of Nepal who are marginalized. *Women and children are particularly affected by disasters, accounting for more than seventy five percent of displaced persons. In addition to the general effects of natural disaster and lack of health care, women are vulnerable to reproductive and sexual health problems, and increased rates of sexual and domestic violence. Moreover, gender roles dictate that women become the primary caretakers for those affected by disasters – including children, the injured and sick, and the elderly – substantially increasing their emotional and material work load. Women’s vulnerability is further increased by the loss of men and/or livelihoods, especially when a male head of household has died and the women must provide for their families. Post disaster stress symptoms are often but not universally reported more frequently by women than men*" (WHO,pp. 112-113). Since Nepal is highly guided by the patriarch norms hence women's are more likely to be more vulnerable than man. It is because of the low status of women they are more likely to be less educated and have low status in decision making process and that’s the sole reason why women becomes more prone to the disasters. Nepal is the country where gender discrimination is tolerated hence women are more vulnerable than men. Gender based violence like human trafficking, domestic abuse and many more causes higher mortality rate of women than that of men, Similarly occurrence of disaster add burden to women regarding their household work too(UNDP, 2010).

Almost different governmental and non-governmental organization has researched and written a lot about the disasters and its impact on the human but few has been mentioned about its effect on women so, it is very essential to research further more about the effects of earthquake on women. Therefore I have chosen "Dhapakhel" as my research area. Dhapakhel is a metropolis in Lalitpur district, Bagmati zone which consists of the heterogeneous society. Dhapakhel is very popular for "Nagdaha" and one of the finest college "Kantipur Engineering College". During the April 2015 earthquake Dhapakhel also got affected victimizing the residential people and ruining their livelihood. The massive earthquake which took place in April 2015 has made

vigorous impacts on people's everyday routine life and how did it made impact in the lives of people of Dhapakhel. Being the least developed and having minimal population, these people may be the vulnerable ones in times of disaster. This research attempts to see the cases of women residing in Dhapakhel during the disaster period. This research aims to find out how the 2015 Nepal earthquake affect the women living there and what difficulties they had to face during disaster and what did they do to overcome it.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Nepal with its very unique landscape is very much prone to the disaster like landslide, flood, and earthquake as well as manmade disaster too. Though Nepal is blessed with maxims of natural beauty like numbers of flora fauna, mountains and hills but besides that it have its negative impact too, which results in bringing the calamities as mentioned above. Though it has been widely researched and documented that during disasters women are more vulnerable than men despite of being related to same races, age, ethnicity and social classes. Women are less aware of the disaster and its aftermath, due to the lack of preparedness training, having less access to the early warning system, being backward in policy and decision making in risk reduction, having limited access to the resources hence, they have to face several consequences which makes them more vulnerable (Mehta, 2007).

Disaster is also an important factor for social as well as cultural change. Disasters affect and bring change in the livelihood of people either directly or indirectly. Some of the direct impacts of disasters like loss of life, property, damaged infrastructures are seen immediately after the event but besides that impacts like loss of employment opportunities, inclination of migration, child labor, brain-drain, disrupted economic activities are the long term impacts of the disasters which affect the development of country. Similarly violence, trafficking, early marriage, exploitation and abuse are some of the major problems faced by the women during or post disaster (NRA, 2016).

Disaster can be either natural or manmade and any of them is equally hazardous to the environment and its entities but human activities is the main reason for the cause of any kind of disaster as it boost the disaster to cause by numerous method like polluting the environment, degrading forest, maximum carbon emission, and so

on."Human beings are the most to suffer in case of disaster both physically and mentally and also they are the ones who bears the cost of disaster and also risks their lives. The causes of natural disasters are many. Human activities play a role in the frequency and severity of disasters. A natural disaster is a disruption in the balance of the environment. The human factor raises the cost, in both property damage and loss of life. Understanding the causes of natural disaster can provide clues to their prevention"(Corps, 2013).

We all know disaster is never a pleasant thing as it ruins the ongoing phenomena of the society, makes people vulnerable and devastates the nations and its people's property. Disasters brings numbers of problems to deteriorate the everyday phenomena"Natural disasters – such as hurricanes, cyclones, earthquakes, mudslides, floods, wildfires, volcanic eruptions and weather events like extreme droughts and monsoons – are likely increasing in frequency due to climate change. These events bring with them a host of issues, including humanitarian, public health, environmental and infrastructural problems"(Grosfield, 2018).

Disaster happens all of a sudden due to which people will be indefensible because they lack the preparedness to cope with disaster. Similarly poor people are more vulnerable and suffer more in the time of Disaster than the rich people. The capacity of being resilient is more in financially stable people than that of the poor ones "Poverty makes natural disasters worse. Wealth mitigates natural disasters"(Peron, 2010)

In comparison to men, women are always more prone to the disastrous events. The major reason for the inclination of the women to be victimized by the disastrous events is their low status in every possible sector. Though women of urban area proclaims their self to be the advanced and independent but still the majority of women of Nepal are still dependent towards the male. Lack of knowledge and awareness and having less decision making power correspond women to be more vulnerable to the disastrous events in comparison to men.

Although men are observed performing household chores out of their conscience, this cultural change has a long way to go for it to show its effect in the larger society and to further develop new and changed norms and attitudes regarding men and women's

roles and positions in society. In other words, household chores including child care and elderly care are still recognized as women's jobs. Additionally, many women still do not get to exercise their decision power in the family"(Acharya, 2014).

In the country like Nepal where the society is highly guided by the patriarch norms, women are always subordinate to men so they face more problems in disaster. As we can see majority of women as a house wife so they possibly are mostly found busy in the household related work so, due to their less participation on the outer world they are less likely to be aware about the uncertain events which prevents them from being prepared for the uncertain disastrous events. Similarly due to lack of decision making process they can't take certain decision at the required time which results in their bad fate (Lindell and Perry, 2003).

A 7.8 magnitude earthquake struck Nepal on 25th of April at 11:56am local time causing large scale damage and many casualties. An additional major earthquake struck on the 12th of May. Over 8 million people are affected in 39 of Nepal's 75 districts, with over 8,600 deaths and over 14,000 injuries (as of 18th of May). Over 2 million people live in the 11 most critically hit districts in the Central and Western Region, including the Kathmandu Valley districts. In these locations, the 2011 census records 284,144 female headed households, 31,609 women with disabilities, 138,032 women over the age of 65, 609,247 girls aged 14 or under and 630,678 illiterate women and girls.(Boyd, 2015) . Relying on the above statement and the problems, I conducted the research in Dhapakhel area about the situation of women during earthquake of April 2015, the research question of this study are as follows:

-) What kind of challenges do the women of Dhapakhel had to face and how are they dealing with it in their everyday life?
-) How did they (women) manage to reconcile household work with disastrous events?
-) What Factor helped the victims the most during their hard times in 2015 Nepal earthquake?

1.3 Research Objective

-) To identify the problems that the women or girls of Dhapakhel faced after the earthquake and to find out the way they did to overcome adversity.

J To cognize the changes taken place in the life of Women residing in Dhapakhel after earthquake.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Disasters are unpredictable and can take place anywhere at any time. As we all are familiar about the two types of disasters i.e., manmade or natural and also that any type of disaster is not a pleasant thing that surpass in our lives. We are also aware about the landscape and geography of Nepal which are very much disaster prone Nepal as surrounded by the hills and having multiple Himalayas and flora and fauna within it, is very delicate country too. Therefore well preparedness for the post disaster is must. We should be ready for the vigorous destruction and the problems that are caused by the unpredictable disaster by being well prepared for the outcomes.

Different governmental as well as non-governmental organizations are there to look after the issues related to disaster and also to help and provide fund to the victims. Similarly many NGOs and INGOs looks from the ground level to the issues related to women in order to make them more aware and prevent them from being more vulnerable to the disasters. Hence it is expected that this study would be helpful for these kind of governmental and non-governmental organization as this study totally relates with the field of disaster (Hoefler, 2015).

Likewise this study is also significant to understand the then and now situation of the victims and also it might be quite helpful to understand situation of women during and after the aftermath of 2015 disaster. Similarly it might also be helpful for the government organizations to formulate the required and suitable plans and policies in case of the reoccurrence.

1.5 Organization of the Study

This study has been organized in five chapters. The first chapter is introductory chapter, which includes general background, statement of the problem, objective of study, significance of study, Limitations of the Study and organization of the study. The second chapter is review of literature. The third chapter explains the research methodology of the present study. The fourth chapter explains the Analysis and Interpretations of the Data. Summary and conclusion are presented in the fifth chapter.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

Literature review is an integral part in the research process which helps any research to be more relevant on the ground level. It helps the research to be pertinent with the help of existing scholarly articles and literatures. Literature reviews helps for the better understanding of research theme and the preferred research topics and also helps the researcher to design the research framework. Therefore, I will be reviewing the published or non-published articles, reports, previous research works or literatures of many scholars to make my research more relevant.

2.1 Concept of Disaster and Gender

Lacson (2015) in her article says "A 1993 study of the effects of an earthquake in India found that more women died during the disaster because they were inside their homes and consequently crushed by falling debris, while men were working in the fields. The 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami was no different, where the ratio of female to male deaths was 3 to 1. It was found that women did not know how to swim or got their hair tangled in debris"

Norlha (2015)"Specific risks encountered by women and girls after a natural disaster include increased incidences of human trafficking, violence against women and sexual abuse, which in turn can lead to unwanted pregnancies, sexual diseases and other reproductive health issues, and psychological trauma. Additionally, the traditional division of roles tends to intensify even more the workload of women in a country – Nepal – where women already work up to 16 hours a day. Other vulnerabilities pertain to clearing rubbles or accessing aid in case of loss of documentation" (The Gender Agency, 2015 as cited in Norlha, 2015).

Diyali (2017) in her articles analyzes that "Due to low literacy rate women faces many problems, they lack confidence and self-awareness due to which they become the victim of violence and human trafficking. Basically females of rural areas are an easy catch for the pimps to woo them and sell them as a sex worker in India. "The women from rural Nepal are mostly deprived of empowerment and leadership skills. Women not only lack economic access, but are underprivileged to school as their parents cannot afford them for the education, eventually these children never get

prioritized for education. Furthermore, they still cannot manage school materials for the schools. The illiteracy among children is one of the major reasons of gender-based violence which is constructed by the society. The stereotyping of women to be shy, naïve and passive nature has helped pimps to easily persuade and trap them using sham marriages and promises of a better life and opportunities in the cities to India”

UNDP (2010) has surveyed and stated that "Women, girls, boys and men belonging to different age and socio-economic strata have distinct vulnerabilities, and this shapes the way they experience disaster, and also their ability to recover from it. In countries where gender discrimination is tolerated, women and girls are particularly vulnerable to natural hazards. Not only is the percentage of women and girls who die higher in these countries, but the incidence of gender-based violence—including rape, human trafficking and domestic abuse—is also known to increase exponentially during and after disasters. Most disasters place an undue burden on women and girls who are responsible for unpaid work such as providing care, water and food for households"

2.1.1 Concept of Disaster

Disasters are the uncertain and unpleasant phenomena which are divided as manmade or natural. We all are aware about the fact that we humans are the major reason for the cause of disaster. Though the disasters are predictable due to some technological inventions but still it is unstoppable. The meaning of disaster therefore is being changed from time to time.

Ferudi (2007) states that "Historically, ideas about disasters have gone through three important phases. Traditionally, catastrophes were attributed to the supernatural. They were characterized Acts of God, ‘with the implication that nothing could be done about their occurrence’(Quarantelli 2001, p. 3 as cited in Ferudi). The rise of Enlightenment secularism led to an important shift in the way society conceptualized disasters. The development of science as the new source of knowledge altered people’s perception of disasters. ‘They were increasingly seen as Acts of Nature’, writes Quarantelli. However, in more recent times, the view that disasters are caused by Acts of Nature has been gradually displaced by the idea that they resulted from the Acts of Men and Women (Quarantelli 2001, 4 as cited in Ferudi). In the aftermath of a disaster today, the finger of blame invariably points towards another human being.

Government officials, big business or careless operatives are held responsible for most disasters. The rumour that the Great 2004 Tsunami was not 'natural' but caused by nuclear testing readily found an audience sceptical of the official version of events"

Alexander and Formichi (1993) claims that "The explanations and definitions given by Quarantelli and his colleagues in the first symposium and book entitled *What is a Disaster?* Quarantelli himself argued (1998c, 236 as cited in Alexander and Formichi) that we define disaster intuitively. Gilbert (1998: 11 as cited in Alexander and Formichi) regarded it, among other things, as the passage to a state of uncertainty. Following Fritz (1961 as cited in Alexander and Formichi), who interpreted disaster as a state in which the social fabric is disrupted and becomes dysfunctional to a greater or lesser extent, Fischer (2003: 94 as cited in Alexander and Formichi) suggested that "What disaster sociologists actually study is social (structure) change under specialised circumstances" (his italics). Several of the authors in Quarantelli's book seem to bear this out (e.g. Porfiriev 1998: 72 as cited in Alexander and Formichi), but the definitions are very tentative and mostly rather specific to the sociological perspective on disasters"

2.1.2 Effect of Disaster on Women

As we know about the Nepal earthquake of 2015, which shook the nation with 7.8 magnitude of earthquake leaving thousands of people in trauma. Numerous people were left vulnerable and also this disastrous event killed number of peoples. The 2015 Nepal earthquake also known as Gorkha earthquake not only affect the people in mass but also affected the heritages sites. The world heritages like Patan Durbar square, Bhaktapur Durbar square, Boudhanath and many more were destroyed. These places are very difficult to be re-built and re-constructed. Many temples and religious sites were destroyed. Not only the religious sites but also the heritages like nine story Dharahara and also the places boosting tourism were affected.

In all of these the most affected categories of people were that of women followed by the children's. Women had to suffer the trauma of earthquake following with them keeping up with the daily work of them to be performed. Not only they had to deal with the daily work they had to perform but also they had to face the problems related

to their hygiene. Being the subordinate group they also became the most vulnerable ones.

Rafferty (2015) "The earthquake produced landslides that devastated rural villages and some of the most densely populated parts of the city of Kathmandu. Initial damage estimates ranged from \$5 billion to \$10 billion. Inside Kathmandu, bricks and other debris from collapsed and partially collapsed buildings, which included parts of the famous Taleju Temple and the entire nine-story Dharahara Tower, filled the streets. The earthquake also triggered an avalanche on Mount Everest that killed at least 19 climbers and stranded hundreds more at Everest Base Camp and at camps higher up the mountain. Those at the high camps were soon airlifted to Base Camp, and all the climbers either hiked off the mountain or were flown out to other locations"

Aguilar (2009) in her paper has stated that "The differentiated impact of disasters on men and women is primarily caused by the existing gender inequalities manifested. As a 2007 study conducted by London School of Economic shows, taken a sample of up to 141 countries over the period 1981 to 2002, natural disasters and their subsequent impact, on average, kill more women than men or kill women at an earlier age than men related to women's lower socio-economic status" (Neumayer and Plümper, 2007 as cited in Aguilar).

Lacson(2015) in her article claims that "After a disaster, women become vulnerable to rape, trafficking, forced marriage and domestic violence due to the breakdown of societal mechanisms, distress and lawlessness".

Moreno and Shaw (2018) in their article analyzed that "Vulnerability studies often portray women as passive, helpless victims, lacking agency (Bradshaw and Fordham 2013 as cited in Moreno and Shaw,2018), a portrayal supported by evidence that women are more vulnerable to hazards than men (Dhungel and Ojha 2012; Drolet et al. 2015; Horton 2012 as cited in Moreno and Shaw, 2018). For example, disasters (and their subsequent impact), on average, kill more women than men (Neumayer and Plümper 2007 as cited in Moreno and Shaw, 2018). In a 1991 cyclone in Bangladesh, female mortality was higher than male in most age groups (IKEDA 1995 as cited in Moreno and Shaw, 2018).

The incidence of gender-based violence—including rape, human trafficking and domestic abuse—also increases during and after disasters (Alston 2013; UNDP 2010 as cited in Moreno and Shaw, 2018). However, these vulnerabilities are not the result of disasters themselves; they relate to pre-existing social inequalities (Horton 2012 as cited in Moreno and Shaw, 2018), which explain the root causes of gender vulnerability such as unequal political, economic, social and cultural practices (Dhungel and Ojha 2012; Fulu 2007; Gaillard et al. 2015 as cited in Moreno and Shaw, 2018). Therefore, women are not vulnerable because they are weaker; their restricted access to assets (physical, financial, human, social and natural) and unequal power relations are pivotal in undermining their capacity to respond (Bradshaw and Fordham 2014; Smyth 2009 as cited in Moreno and Shaw, 2018). Disasters therefore present an opportunity to challenge gender disparities (Alston 2013; Drolet et al. 2015 as cited in Moreno and Shaw, 2018), but less is known about the extent to which disasters foster progressive change or under what conditions this can occur" (Pacholok 2013 as cited in Moreno and Shaw, 2018).

Norlha(2015) has surveyed that "Worth noting as well is that according to the Central Bureau of Statistics both Rasuwa and Dhading were among the most vulnerable districts in Nepal prior to the earthquake. Indeed, the illiteracy rates of women were high (53% in Rasuwa and 41% in Dhading), most of them got married before the age of 20 (68% and 75%), and both districts had a high level of male out-migration. Finally, for both districts the main source of income was agriculture (90%). With the forthcoming monsoon season, the loss of agricultural production (which accounts for about 34% of the national GDP) and of food stocks and livestock, will thus deteriorate an already very vulnerable situation" (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2012 and 2013 as cited in Norlha, 2015).

Rawal and Nair (2001) claim that the rehabilitation package, prepared in unhealthy haste by the government, is based on conventional bureaucratic understanding and interpretation of people's needs and priorities could not be efficient in responding the risks of Gujarat earthquake, which also indicates the effectiveness of the policies and practical understanding of the situation.

Natural disasters in Nepal cause a significant impact on the national GDP particularly due to infrastructural damage, destruction of public and private properties, and loss of

life. The loss of life and property in particular may be attributed to lack of public awareness, inadequate disaster preparedness, weak governance practice, lack of coordination among the government agencies, inadequate financial resources, and a low level of technical knowhow as well as skill in mitigating natural disasters. In recent years, however, development planners in Nepal seem to have understood the intimate link between the disasters and development strategies. DDMP guideline has clearly stipulated the framework for district disaster management plan in eight phases as given below but all these phases include few other micro-processes. Moreover, the DDMP has also defined the responsibilities of DDCs, municipalities and Municipalities in terms of formulating and implementing DMP. Preliminary preparations, Analysis of DR and capacity analysis, preparation of the DDMP, Approval of the plan, Provision of the budget, Implementation of the programme, Monitoring and evaluation, and Plan review and feedback. In average, per day at least two people die in Nepal due to natural disasters.

2.2 Empirical Reviews

Person-relative-to-event theory posits the importance of personal responsibility as necessary for individuals and populations to form greater behavioural intentions to prepare for disasters such as earthquakes. This theory emphasised the role of the individuals in terms of preparing themselves through behavioural changes. On the other hand Lindell and Perry (1992) have developed a protective action decision-making processes which extent to three stage model of decision making; risk identification, risk management, and risk reduction (Rowe, 1977).

Vested interest theory (VIT) in disaster preparedness also emphasizes the importance of individual behaviors and attitudes. This theory brings out the possibilities of vestedness in understanding the risk situations in line with their losses and benefits (Miller, Adame and Moore, 2013). In addition this theory has identified five dimensions of vestedness of the people in responding the disasters which are namely stake, salience, immediacy, certainty and self-efficacy (Miller, Adame and Moore, 2013).

Flint and Luloff (2005) emphasise the role of community because, according to them, disaster is a social vulnerability. The response of the community is of prime concern

while addressing pre and post-earthquake situations. In this regards, local NGOs which are based on local communities could play a key role to deal with the consequences of the earthquake.

NGO-centred development strategy challenges the importance traditionally given to the state in terms of leading development and emphasises the NGOs role of mobilising local communities and resources for the development where the state is usually does not present. Even in disaster situation in remote rural areas where the presence of the state is not expected NGOs are expected to serve as alternative to the state bodies. But this strategy also fails to deal with the shortcomings and the hidden interests of the NGOs and also their treatment to the women as no more than 'development beggars' (Gul and Noor,2005).

Disasters are occurring around the world with increasing frequency. The people affected by the disasters are predominantly from developing countries and are among the poorest population. Disasters disproportionately affect the poor: over 90 per cent of the total disaster-related deaths occur in developing countries; and the economic losses they cause represent a percentage of their gross national product estimated to be 20 times greater than in industrial countries (IFRC, 2017). The Emergency Events Database (EM-DAT), a global disaster database maintained by the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED) in Brussels, records upwards of 600 disasters globally each year (CRED, 2016).

Currently there are three dominant approaches in anthropological researches on disaster. The first, behavioural response approach tends to view disasters as challenges to the structure and organisation of society so emphasises on human behaviours. Second is the social change approach that views disaster damages society's capacity to address the needs of its members. Third is political economic/environmental approach that considers deterioration in human-nature relation due to political and economic factors (Oliver-Smith, 2015).

2.3 Gap of the Research in Existing Society

The brief review of the theories and national policies on disaster suggest us the interrelationship of the man and natural factors. Man behaviour, intentions and motivations have been taken as key variables in addressing the disaster related issues;

though it be preparedness or post-disaster relief and recovery. Few theories have devised analytical frameworks to facilitate the understanding of the interrelationships among several human and non-human components.

Since the NGOs can be a catalyst in mobilizing the people and the victims, invoking changes in their behaviour, intentions and motivations, these NGOs could bridge between the human and non-human components before, during and after the disasters. In addition, human activities and development works are also held responsible in increasing the risks of the disasters but the case of earthquake is a bit different. Earthquake itself cannot be claimed as an unintended consequence of development projects since there are no such researches yet but the casualties and the damages that result after a earthquake is not because of the earthquake per se but of the human-made factors. Moreover, the communities' responsiveness has also been recognized in pre and post disaster situation in the previous studies.

CHAPTER - III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Selection of Field / Research Area

This research was conducted in Dhapakhel municipality-4 which is situated in the Lalitpur district of Nepal. It is around 12.2km away from the Kathmandu located at the north east of Godavari. Dhapakhel consists of the heterogeneous society. There are many beautiful places that attract tourists there and many renowned colleges too. Different castes people resides here. People here are involved in many diverse occupations as the society here is very diverse in terms of caste and class. Though being close to the capital city this place still is far behind than the other places located in Lalitpur, let's say it's a developing metropolis of Lalitpur.

3.2 Research Design

Exploratory research design seems useful in the researches which are more qualitative in nature and intend to grasp the respondents' perception. With exploratory framework of this research tried to unearth the influencing factors that either facilitate or impede efficient delivery of the services in nature hence the semi-structured interview was adopted with structured questionnaire

3.3 Nature and Sources of Data

The research was based on primary as well as secondary sources of data. Primary data was collected from the field visit through participation, focus group discussion, and interview. For collecting secondary sources of data many literatures were reviewed and citations were cited from the articles, journal, periodicals, research papers, research reports etc. Annual and research reports from different governmental, private and non-governmental organizations was also reviewed. Both data possess their own distinctive features and significances in development researches. In the researches like this where the relation between different stakeholders is a crux use of both data is important so I collected both qualitative and quantitative data with the help of respective tools and techniques.

I collected quantitative data mainly to study the damages, compensation, income, expenditure and also demographic features. Moreover, I also collected qualitative data through key informant interview, observation and focus group discussion.

3.4 Universe and Sample size

70 dependent families from different wards of Dhapakhel were selected. There are a numbers of women who have been suffered from earthquake. Some of them have suffered from different diseases for some years or a year. Among them only a year past experience has been taken for this research.

3.5 Sampling Procedure

Calculating the right sample size is crucial to gaining accurate information. In fact, survey's confidence level and margin of error almost solely depends on the number of responses we received. The important question that should be answered in all sample surveys is "How many participants should be chosen for a survey"? However, the answer cannot be given without considering the objectives and circumstances of investigations. This research follows the purposive sampling procedure. For this door to door with asking and showing own objectives the questionnaire were fulfilled for objectives purpose.

3.6 Data Collection Techniques and Tools

To collect primary data I was using structured questionnaire which was designed in a way that it was helpful to obtain the information like background of the respondent, their condition during 2015 Nepal earthquake and the methods they use to be resilient post 2015 Nepal earthquake. Similarly semi-structured interviews were conducted. Methods like observation, participation and focused group discussion was applied during the research process in order to get the required information. I used both qualitative and quantitative to finalize my research using the field survey and having studies different journals, books, articles etc.

3.7 Method of Data Analysis

While analyzing the data, the available data from the various sources were collected, classified and tabulated to meet the needs of the study. Data processing is done with

the help of a mathematical tools and technique. Hence, various methods of analysis such as graphical presentation, tabulation were made for the purpose of analysis. Data were studied comparatively to get required results about that earthquake and the effect of that natural disaster on woman in the research area.

3.8 Limitations of the Study

This research will be taking the case of the 2015 Nepal earthquake being specific to the people of "Dhapakhel". This study focused on the living standard of the women of Dhapakhel during and post 2015 Nepal earthquake. The proposed research only saw the cases of people of Dhapakhel related to the women. It will therefore identify the problems they faced during the disaster and what kind of social support they got during and after the 2015 Nepal earthquake. Similarly the proposed research is triggered mainly to cognize whether the life of Women residing in Dhapakhel changed or not, if changed then what differences do they see now and then. Hence, this research does not cover the area besides Dhapakhel and also my research however does not claim over generalization.

CHAPTER IV

IMPACT OF DISASTER ON WOMEN

This chapter deals with providing various services to the earthquake-affected population in the village, their coordination mechanism with other stakeholders mainly the government and community based organizations. This research expects to deal with the NGOs and their service delivery mechanism during and after natural calamities because the role of the NGOs in several other cases have been severely criticised for not being enough transparent, efficient, quick and neutral. According to United Nations Special Envoy to Haiti former President Bill Clinton, Haiti had the second highest number of NGOs per capita in the world (USIP, 2010) but the same country when hit by the devastating earthquake in 2010 did not leave a good image of the NGOs. The mushrooming of the NGOs and INGOs in Nepal since 1990s also illustrates the similar trajectory. The overall impact of a disaster on women. Each sectoral specialist should produce the most detailed information possible needed to ascertain a disaster's overall impact on women.

a) Direct Damages

The quantification of all the direct damages sustained by women should take into account all the property they possess. When the head of the household is a woman, this covers loss of or damage to the dwelling itself, as well as household furnishings and appliances. If she runs a home-based workshop or micro or small business, the assessment should include its equipment and machinery, as well as any other productive property she owns. It should include her farm animals, fields and crops if she is engaged in activities in the so-called backyard economy. In all of the above cases, evaluations should include stocks of goods produced, whether stored at home or nearby. Damage estimates for such property belonging to women will come directly from the sectoral assessments, in which damages will have been broken down by sex. Only the part that refers to damage in the private sector will be used. For this reason, the women's specialist should refer to the corresponding chapters in each relevant sector and co-operate directly with each of the sectoral specialists in estimating and breaking down the data.

b) Indirect Losses

While the Handbook considers ways of estimating most indirect losses by following the instructions for separating damages by sex, there are also indirect losses that only affect women, namely, those that are related to the increase in reproductive work created by the disaster and its aftereffects. Therefore, a methodological innovation is required. Indirect losses sustained by women have four main components: loss of productive employment outside the home; loss of household production and income, including that of the backyard economy and of small or micro - businesses run by women from home; the increase in reproductive work; and other damage of a financial nature stemming from outstanding debts or loans.

Loss of productive employment has been outside the home and related income. This refers to the temporary loss of a paid job that a woman holds outside her home, whether its nature is domestic, industrial or commercial or, for that matter, technical, professional or executive. Such temporary unemployment stems from damage caused to formal production systems, and its duration will depend on the time needed to re-establish or reconstruct them. The backyard economy includes the rearing of poultry, goats, sheep and pigs, as well as the benefit obtained from milk, eggs, wool, etc. It also includes fruit trees and produce grown on small plots located near the home.

United Nations / Economic Commission

Once again, estimates under this heading should be taken directly from the sectoral assessments or from the employment assessment, and the women's specialist should cooperate with the sectoral specialists to facilitate the breakdown of damage by sex. In any case, the value of this indirect damage is obtained by multiplying the number of days or weeks during which remunerated employment is interrupted by the average unit wage for each level of income. Unit wages should be those used for each of the sectors. (The sources from which they can be obtained are described in the relevant chapters and are not repeated here). Obviously, the period of temporary unemployment for women should coincide with that used for analysis purposes in the other sectors.

Loss of household production and income. Here we strive to estimate the temporary loss of production and income from home-based women's enterprises, regardless of

whether the head of the household is a woman. These temporary losses include those sustained in the backyard economy and by micro and small enterprises run by women from their homes. Partial estimates of temporary losses in the backyard economy are made by either the housing or the agriculture specialist, who must work with the women's specialist to estimate the losses for each sex and to make a joint recovery-time estimate for the activity in question. A sampling of affected women is also needed to determine whether the estimates made by the sectoral specialists include all the components of the backyard economy or whether additional estimates will be required.

Production losses in formal sector small and micro businesses are normally assessed by industrial, commerce and services sectors analysts. The employment specialist cooperates closely with them to estimate or measure the unemployment or temporary loss of income caused by the temporary interruption of production in these areas. The women's specialist should also work closely with those analysts to separate this indirect damage by sex. As with the backyard economy, it is useful to undertake a sampling of the affected women to ensure that all losses have been included and to determine whether the estimates of the sectoral specialists should be supplemented with additional estimated data from the sampling.

Similar cooperation between the women's specialist and those focused on industry, commerce and services is also necessary to assess the lost production in women-owned, home-based small and micro businesses in the informal sector that may have been destroyed or damaged. The method for estimating or measuring losses of this sort is described in the relevant chapter. The same specialists should work together to estimate the time it will take for production to recover.

Increase in women's reproductive work. Disaster situations always bring an increase in women's unpaid reproductive work. The greater physical workload and emotional toll must be quantified if the total impact of a disaster on women is to be ascertained. This task is the responsibility of the women's specialist, who may require support from other members of the assessment mission in the form of relevant information about each sector's activities, the way they have been affected and, most importantly, how long women's increased reproductive responsibilities are likely to last.

Socio-Economic and Environmental Effects of Disasters

Estimates of the increase in women's reproductive work should be made in comparison to a baseline situation, which has to be established for each particular case. Different patterns of reproductive work may be found in the same country depending on the customs or environmental and spatial conditions (e.g., urban and rural) of the affected areas. It is necessary to make a list of common forms of reproductive work activities, for which analysts must examine the relevant literature, speak with local specialists and undertake a quick sampling, when feasible. If no such quantitative information is available, data can be obtained from a sampling of affected women; failing this, one may assume that they dedicate at least eight hours a day to this unpaid work.

Later it is necessary to determine the new pattern of reproductive activities that women have to perform as a result of the disaster, based on either representative samplings or, if this is not possible, estimates. In addition to the usual baseline activities cited previously, this assessment should consider that women have assumed new activities connected with the performance of emergency-related tasks, rehabilitation and reconstruction, and that other activities they performed previously now take longer.

Typical examples of reproductive tasks during the post-disaster stages are volunteer work in refugee camps and time spent queuing to receive food. When gauging the increased time devoted to household work one should include the additional time spent hauling water and collecting firewood because usual sources have been damaged or curtailed; collectively preparing meals in refugee camps; caring for children whose schools have been closed; purchasing goods that require transport along roads in bad state of repair; and so forth. By comparing the time dedicated to reproductive work, in the post-disaster situation with the normal or baseline situation, it is possible to determine the additional time women spend in reproductive work every day due to the disaster.

This calculation should be expressed in monetary terms; perhaps the only way to accomplish this is to make a suitably adjusted comparison with the value of productive work. For example, the average monthly wage for women (separated at

least into urban and rural wages) could be divided by 30 eight-hour days instead of by 22 working days. To determine the total amount of the disaster-related increase in women's reproductive work, one should estimate the duration of the abnormal situation, which will undoubtedly vary for each activity, area or sector, depending on the type and severity of the damage. The women's specialist should cooperate closely with each of the sectoral specialists to ascertain, or at least estimate as precisely as possible, the different factors that determined the duration of each situation that increases women's reproductive work. For example, the time needed to restore the electricity or water supply and to refurbish housing (whether rural or urban) or schools is a key determinant, since these factors force women to spend more time on reproductive work.

Once the value of the additional time spent in reproductive work and the duration of the different post-disaster recovery situations have been ascertained, it will be possible to estimate the total indirect cost arising from the increased reproductive work that can be validly attributed to the disaster. Care should be taken to avoid double accounting. When a disaster forces a woman or group of women to temporarily perform reproductive rather than productive work, only the income lost as a result of being temporarily suspended from paid work should be taken into account. The lost pay will undoubtedly be higher than the value of the temporary increase in reproductive work.

4.1 Ways to fight against Adversity

4.1.1 Facilities

The Estate has been providing various physical facilities like warehouse, power, drainage/culverts, water supply and other supporting facilities such as bank, post office and clinic. Day child care centre and review rooms, guest house, hospital and security management's and above all industrial services are provided to a large number of industries.

Job Opportunity has been playing a vital role for the development of local area around it. Because of its presence the local people are getting electricity regularly. The road facility and water supply etc are other plus point of it. The local people get preference for the job opportunities. Many outside had also been provided jobs and those people

hire apartments in the local area and hence indirectly the local people have extra income. International aid in the form of basic infra-structural development has helped much in the development of this locality.

4.1.2 Caste/Ethnic Composition

Nepal comprises a multitude of a linguistic, cultural and ethnic/ caste group or community. The caste system is the basis of the present Hindu society. The women workers can be divided broadly in to six-caste/ethnic groups-Brahmin, Chhetri, Newar, Tamang, Tharu and others. Brahmin, Chhetri, Newar, Tamang and Gurung are distributed separately and the rest "Others" are distributed as Magar, Pariyar, Kami etc.

Table 1
Distribution of Respondents by Caste/Ethnic Composition

S.No.	Caste/ethnic group	No. of respondents	Percentage
1	Brahmin	22	31.43
2	Chhetri	10	14.29
3	Newar	23	32.86
4	Gurung	8	11.42
5	Tamang	7	10.00
	Total	70	100

Source Field Survey, 2018.

The table 1 shows that the women from the Brahmin community comprises of 31.43 percent. The second highest is Chhetri, that is 14.29 percent. The third is Newar i.e. 32.86 percent, the fourth is Gurung i.e. 11.42 percent. The fifth is Tamang i.e. 10.00 percent.

4.1.3 Emigrational Background

Emigrational background brings about some changes in the society, both the sending and receiving areas influenced by it. The push factors and the pull factors both aid in migration of a person. The pull factor attracts the workers to do some work in their locality while the push factor discourages them. Here, the pull factor of migration is active in . Emigrational background here is divided in two major headings i.e. rural to urban and urban to urban.

Table2
Distribution of Respondents by Emigrational Background

S.No.	Migration	No. of respondents	Percentage
1	Rural to Urban	18	25.71
2	Urban to Urban	52	74.29
	Total	70	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

The table 2 shows that 25.71% have migrated from rural areas whereas 74.29 percent from urban areas. From this survey it is clear that the different volunteer organization has given the different field works and donated food service and different provided employment to the local people too, but also some of the women workers working in these selected industrial units of have come from rural areas.

4.1.4Ownership of Agriculture Land

The respondents of Dhapakhel, according to questionnaire (attached in the Annex 1) and the census of 2015, 24 percent of the population in urban areas and 81 percent in rural areas were engaged in agriculture. As compared to men, a larger proportion of economically active women were engaged in agriculture (Acharya, 2014). In the non-agricultural sector, both man and women were mainly engaged in service, commerce and as laborers in manufacturing.

Table 3
Distribution of Respondents by Agricultural Land, 2018

S.No.	Agricultural Land		Land holding size			Total
	Yes	No	Less than 5 ropani	5-15 ropani	Above 15 ropani	
No	28	42	18	7	3	28
%	40.00	60.00	64.29	25.00	10.71	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

The table3 shows that 60 percent of the total respondents don't have agricultural land and 40 percent respondents have agricultural land. Among the Land holder respondents, 64.29 percent have less than 5 ropani Land, 25 percent have 5-15 ropani land and 10.71 percent have above 15 ropanis.

From the collected data it is clear that 60 percent respondents have got no support from agriculture and they are fully dependent on wage labour.

4.1.5 Food Sufficiency

Food is the most important basic need to survive. However, the poverty of people or a nation is determined by the level of food production and consumption. The crop produced should meet the rapidly growing population. Therefore, majority of the population of the country work hard to store enough food for the whole year.

Table4

Distribution of Respondents by Food sufficiency from own Agricultural Land

S.No.	Food Sufficiency for	No. of respondents	Percentage
1	1 to 3 months	2	7.14
2	4 to 6 months	15	53.58
3	7 to 9 months	1	3.57
4.	10 to 12 months	10	35.71
	Total	28	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

The table 5 shows that 53.58 percent of them have got 4 to 6 month support from the agricultural sector, 35.71 percent of the total have got one-year support (rice) from the agricultural sector. Likewise 7.14 percent of the total respondents have got 7 to 9 months support. Thus, agricultural sector still plays a vital role in Nepalese economy.

4.1.6 Job Satisfaction

Job is the basic concept to earn money in present society. But in our country the number of people in service is very less (Both governmental and private sector). Out of the total population of our country 81 percent are found engaged in agricultural sector and the 19 percent are found in different fields like industry, commerce and social areas. It is estimated that about 340 thousand-labor forces are working in organized production sector and the government employees are estimated round about 340 thousand as well. Majority of labor force working in the agricultural sector is facing the problem of semi-unemployment (NTUC, 2000).

Out of the unemployed labor force from both rural and urban areas, 4.6 percent are educated young people. The problem of educated unemployment is mounting due to the lack of development in the modern sector (NTUC, 2000)

Table5
Distribution of Respondents on the basis of Job Satisfaction

S.No	Job satisfaction	No. of respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	56	80.0
2	No	14	20.0
	Total	70	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

The table 6 shows that 80 percent respondents are satisfied with their wage and work but the 20 percent of the total are not. Most of the respondents expressed that it is very difficult to run their livelihood. They have no balance and live by reducing expenses on food and clothing. Furthermore, those who live in rented rooms said that the major chunk of their salary was taken away by the rent.

4.1.7 Uses of Surplus

Standard of living is the mirror of the society. One can guess about the society within a few minutes by inquiring about the use of surplus money if available. The question "What if surplus?" can be the measure of the present economic condition of the people. It gives the recent need of the individuals questioned. The women respondents were asked, what would they do if they had surplus money. The following table gives an idea about the preferences given by the women workers of.

Table 6
Distribution of Respondents By uses of surplus Money in Future

S.No.	Uses of Surplus money	No. of respondents	Percentage
1	Food	19	27.14
2	Build house	10	14.29
3.	Traveling	2	2.86
4	Feast and Festivals	5	7.14
5	Buy land	4	5.71
6.	Health maintain	7	10.00
7.	Education	17	24.28
8	Clothes	3	4.29
9	Promotion of business	3	4.29
	Total	70	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

The table 8 shows that 27.14 percent respondents wanted to spend their surplus money on food, 14.29 percent wanted to spend their surplus money in house

buildings, and 24.28 percent wanted to spend it on educating their children or themselves. 10 percent of the total wanted to spend it on health, 7.14 percent respondents wanted to spend their surplus money in feast and festivals, 4.29 percent wanted to spend their surplus money on clothes. Similarly, also 4.29 percent wanted to spend it in promoting business respectively. Only 2.86 percent other respondents wished to spend the surplus money on travel.

From the above table it is clear that 27.14 percent, which is the highest in number wanted to spend money on food. So this indicates that they are not satisfied with their income from the point of view of foods.

4.1.8 Training

Training is an indispensable component of better productivity.

Table 7
Distribution of Respondents by Types of Training Received

S.No.	Received Training			Types of Training		
	Yes	No	Total	Skill based	Service based	Total
1	29	41	70	27	2	29
%	41.42	58.58	100	93.10	6.90	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

The table 5.6 shows that only 41.42 percent of workers have received training and 58.58 percent workers have not received training. It shows that over fifty percent respondents have not received any types of training.

The table also shows that two types of training were identified, skilled based and service based trainings. From the above table it is clear that more skilled based trainings are in operation in (93.10 percent) and only 6.90 percent have received service based trainings.

4.1.9 Previous Work

Respondents' previous working fields were diverse. Housekeeping, agricultural, service & business were some important professions.

Table 8
Distribution of Respondents by Previous Work

S.No.	Respondents previous work	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Household	51	72.86
2	Agriculture	12	17.14
3	Service	5	7.14
4	Business	2	2.86
5	No response	-	-
	Total	70	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

The table 5.7 shows that 72.86 percent women workers were affiliated with housekeeping, 17.14 percent came from agriculture, 2.86 from business, 7.14 percent from service (industrial sector) sector.

From this survey it is clear that most women do household work, which is a tedious job and they are considered economically inactive.

4.1.10 Duration of Present Work

In Nepal, women constitute nearly half of the total population. But their living standards are very low and miserable in most of families due to the lack of proper mobilization of human resources and also because of its low economic condition and under development. Today women are encouraged to involve as a jobholder in urban society like men.

Table 9
Distribution of Respondents on the Basis of Duration of Present Work

S.No.	Duration of present work (in year)	No of respondents	Percentage
1	11-14	2	2.86
2	15-18	31	44.29
3	19-22	3	4.28
4	23-26	6	8.57
5	27-30	19	27.14
6	31-34	7	10.0
7	35-38	2	2.86
	Total	70	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

The table 10 shows that duration of present work of the respondents. However, this has a wider variation across different industries. Most of the respondents (44.29%) were from, 15-18 age group (27.14%) respondents were from 27-30 age group, the age group of 11-14 and 35-38 are less participated in job. They are dependent in age group of 15-18 and 27-30 because these age group are mostly engaged in job and services. For economic development, all family members cannot involve in factories or other sources of economy.

From this survey, it is clear that now women's involvement in industrial sector is increasing and the number of self-dependent women is also increasing.

Table 10
Distribution of Respondents by Difference In wage between Male and Female Workers in 2018

Difference in wage	No. of respondents	Percentage
Yes	10	14.28
No	60	85.72
Total	70	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

From the collected data it is clear that most of the respondents i.e. 85.72 percent of the total say that wages are equally paid for the same work between males and females, but 14.28 percent say that wages are not equally paid for same work between males and females.

4.2 Economics Status of Women on Time of Earthquake 2015

Human resources refer to skill, knowledge and capabilities of the people in increasing the production of goods and services. Thus the country requires proper planning and utilization of human resources for its economic development. It is evident that development of a country could not be possible without the equal participation of men and women. It is, therefore, accepted that women's socio-economic status equally plays a vital role in the development activities of a nation. If the status of women is high in a society, they are provided with different authorities, they are honored, they have considerably contributed in fine arts, such society and culture will be considered as superior.

The women have a key role in making society civilized. In Nepal, women constitute nearly half of the total population. But their living standards are very low because of its low economic condition. Women are dominated by men due to our patriarchal society. Males have property right but females have property right only at the age of 35 if unmarried, which shows about the gender based hierarchies in Nepalese society. Most women do household work, which is tedious job and they are considered economically inactive and poor. In Nepal 90.3 percent women are engaged in agriculture and forestry and only 8.9 percent women are engaged in non-agricultural sectors. So Employment of women is essential to attain equality of gender and also to make life easier. In industry, both males and females work together. But the study is mainly concentrated in the employment of women in industry. Nepal's total labor force is 7.3 million, the annual growth of force in Nepal is 3 %. Now in Nepal, 2.07 percent labor force is in industry.

Men and women are the two wheels of a chariot, so, without women's participation goals of development activities cannot be fully attained. But we have a male dominated society. The first priority is always given to men, in family and society as well. Being a patriarchal society, a male is encouraged to dominate the women in every aspect. Today women are encouraged to involve as a jobholder in urban society like men. The women participate in governmental and non-governmental (private) sector. Now in Nepal, a few percent females are working in industrial sector. Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union had a high proportion of women work.

Working women everywhere suffer from discrimination typically in pay and in promotion. They have not been provided with appropriate or minimum facilities and they are not satisfied with their job. Women related to these sectors have their own problem. Keeping this point in view, this study aims at looking into the women workers' problems and find out their difficulties, aspirations and needs. The main objective of this study is to understand and examine the socio-economic conditions of industrial women workers. This study also tries to give the overall picture of women workers situation, the facilities provided by industry, the male workers behavior towards women workers and the participation of women workers in trade union. The need of the study is to fulfill the gap of the knowledge about the socio-economic condition of workers.

4.3 Nature of the NGOs and their Service

Several patriarchal countries were working there even before the 2015 earthquake but as soon as the earthquake hit the village these NGOs along with few others choose the village for their rescue and rehabilitation programmes. Usually the roles of those countries are criticised nowadays in Nepal because of their role, exaggeration of the contribution and preoccupation with populism. The progress of action seems in Dhapakhel as a baby without mother. Stacy Lucy asserts that the people, because of this, view the development as something 'given' from the top and they have the right to 'beg'. This sort of dependency thinking is ruling over the development debate in normal times. Then we can expect increased dependency thinking during difficult times created by the calamities. The following is the list of NGOs working in the our place especially in disaster risk reduction and rehabilitation.

Leaving the shortcomings of the civil male aside, they have obviously appeared instrumental to complement the government efforts of reconstruction. Usually government is late to reach out village or remote areas so in such circumstances non-governmental organisations are considered more effective. They can mobilise the local people, train them to be self-reliant and self-resilient, empower them to handle the hard times. Now the NGOs working in Dhapakhel have also prioritised these issues along with financial and technical support for the physical reconstruction.

Regarding women, in many cases turned to be an important source to which man could not depend on for their basic daily needs but they are not sufficient to reconstruct the private properties of the women because the government is not investing in private reconstruction. Uncoordinated distribution of basic stuffs in the beginning resulted in misuse of the resources. One earthquake affected villager who received basic relief materials commented that one male working on adult literacy distributed sanitary pads. Similarly another male starts working on girls' trafficking distributed packets of toothbrushes and hand wash. Many women showed me the packets of toothbrush and dish-cleaning liquids and told 'what to do with these toothbrushes. We cannot cook it neither we can build our house from them.' The statement suggests that need was not the dish-cleaning liquid in the village but something else. I asked them then why did you bring these things? They usually replied 'they have allotted us ...our name has been recorded even if we did not take

somebody will take and misuse...' Besides primary relief packages, many NGOs have come up with reconstruction, social development, training and awareness programmes having long term effects.

4.4 Coordination with the Government Bodies

Disaster management plays an important role in the development of a country, especially in the poorer nations. Areas and communities where disasters strike are hindered, particularly in the socio-economic sector. Interagency cooperation plays a significant part in disaster management by minimising the impact of a disaster and increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the response. In disaster situations, various agencies have a pre-defined role on how to respond to assist the affected people. In most instances a Government agency plays the coordinating role in the disaster management system.

This sort of factional infiltration mainly affected to those who did not have close connection with the village leaders because there was high possibility of excluding them from the priorities of any party leaders.

4.4.1 Problem in Prioritising the Needs

Launching post disaster programmes are substantially different from launching other development programmes because the disaster does not affect the social groups selectively although the degree of effect may vary. Women always express two types of needs; felt and real. It is difficult to prioritise felt and real needs during hard times. Many organisations in Dhapakhel supported for shelter, small amount of food and logistics temporarily but how could they live a whole year only by few kg rice and flour who have lost all stock of food grain. Some families received tin sheets twice or thrice but they didnot have a kg food grain to cook.

Now there is no need to provide emergency relief packages because the victims have already passed through the difficult transition so the NGOs have come up reconstruction and social development packages which obviously leave long term impact. But the question is if the targeted population consulted before nor not. Generally the women allege that although the NGOs claim the participation of the targeted section principally, practically they impose from the centre. This reflects the

weaker part of the NGOs coordination with the targeted section. CARE Nepal launched PRAYAS project focusing on DRR but the women knew only after the programme staffs came there with the programme.

4.4.2 Service Delivery before the Earthquake

The NGOs were providing programmes on reproductive health and family planning, adult education, preventing girls' trafficking and micro credits to the poor before the earthquake. NGOs working on girls' trafficking have been flooded there since Lalitpur is one of the high risk district for the trafficking having majority of the Tamangs. The reflection of this stereotyping image of the district has also been seen in the village because several such programmes had already been launched in the village. And, there were few other projects supporting to the children and older population for their literacy but unfortunately no projects working on DRR before the earthquake were reported.

Before Nepal Gujrat, India and Haiti were hit by similar devastating earthquakes in 2001 and 2010 respectively resulting in huge casualties. Basically the role of the NGOs during and after the earthquake in Haiti were highlighted much and also criticised outrageously. The memories of some community members who had lost nothing during the disaster but took advantage of aid compared to others who had lost everything but were denied access to help led to much resentment and divisiveness. One informant, who lost everything in the village, says that some NGOs entered the area to distribute items to help deal with the impact of the earthquake. He knows that aid arrived, but he was largely unable to describe what NGOs were doing or how aid was distributed.

The NGO 'mysteriousness' can also be attributed to peoples' lack of understanding about where the money comes from and how and where it is allocated. The NGO evaluates itself by straightforward, quantitative measures. In official reports, numerical figures were used as indicators of a projects success. Women in many instances look at NGOs rather than their government for basic public services.

According to Asia Foundation (2015) the poor and farmers were most likely to have lost their homes. In high impact areas, most people are living in self-constructed temporary shelters. Schools were the most affected public infrastructure. Lower caste

and indigenous groups were not disproportionately affected by the earthquakes. They did not appear to be discriminated against in accessing most types of aid but they were much less likely to have received cash.

Regarding the rescue and the role of NGOs in Dhapakhel one should note that these NGOs are not really prepared for such emergency situations. This village did not see the presence of the NGOs instantly after the earthquake struck the village so the women themselves were compelled to complete the rescue of their kins and neighbours. Though they were late and unprepared to respond the emergency rescues they actively joined during the distribution of basic relief packages despite their shortcomings discussed elsewhere in this document.

Post-earthquake survey reveals that almost all houses are damaged either partially or completely. The earthquake did not only bring the losses of buildings but also large numbers of livestock kept by the women were also killed, excluding the human loss. The absence of the NGOs after the earthquake to rescue and evacuate the people in the the village was really notorious but the NGOs' role in assisting the women to meet short term basic basic needs complemented the state's relief packages.

The women narratives suggest that the NGOs were seen more interested to distribute basic relief packages rather than practically working on rehabilitation of the affected families. They thought that when they distributed the relief materials what they had brought the recipients would settle themselves.

4.4.3 Role of Government in Local Development and Job Opportunities

PIE has been playing a vital role for the development of local area around it Because of its presence the local people are getting electricity regularly. The road facility and water supply etc are other plus point of it. The local people get preference for the job opportunities in PIE. Many outside is have also been provided jobs in PIE and those people hire apartments in the local area and hence indirectly the local people have extra income. International aid in the form of basic infra-structural development has helped much in the development of this locality.

4.4.4 Relationship and the Earthquake Victims

The aim of this chapter is to seek answer the reciprocity between the local NGOs and the earthquake affected people of the village. That is, how the NGOs have been dealing with different sections of the victims in terms of caste, ethnicity and gender. The social position of the victims in terms of caste, ethnicity or gender largely structures their relationship with service providers, which eventually results in further marginalising the weakest among the weak. Besides this, individual connection with the NGOs, political leaders and local key figures as well as the location of the village also influence the service delivery mechanism there in post-quake situation. In this chapter it is intended to discuss the social groups and their nature of relation with the organisations which are providing post-quake development packages to the village.

4.4.5 Castes and the Civil Servant

The field survey of the earthquake affected population of the VDC illustrates that Brahman and Chhetris are one of the largest groups in the village along with the Tamangs. Many of these families, although economically not well off, claim their connection or familiarity with some NGOs, district level government staffs and political leaders, Nepal outlawed caste based discrimination long ago and current Constitution also clearly stipulates that any form of caste based discrimination is prohibited but few discriminatory practices are still in practice in everyday life.

The Brahmins and the Chhetris are placed topmost position socially and culturally, and then the ethnics and the Dalits at last which eventually provided the former a quick and easy access to the power. Although natural calamities do not discriminate on the basis of social identities of the people but the unequal and different space of these groups in society is obviously linked with the differential and unequal impact of the earthquake. For instance, the upper castes' houses were better-constructed than that of the ethnic groups and Dalits, so the latter faced greater physical losses. This is not only because of their caste identity but also because of the intersection of caste and class.

The intersection of caste and class in the village correlates accessing the services and benefits delivered by the NGOs both in normal and hard times. The village could be a good choice of the NGOs due to the large presence of ethnic population; the Tamangs

and others. Tamangs are not better off than other even among ethnic groups such as Gurungs, Magars and Newars because the Legal Code of 1854 had placed the Tamangs below them which systematically kept the Tamangs in lower social and economic position (see also Hoefler, 1979). Dhapakhel is ethnically heterogeneous village, so it is not difficult to infer the complicated picture of caste, class and ethnicity since these three variables contribute for the maintenance of the other in Nepal. The upper castes in the village represent the core of the village social system, the come ethnic groups and the Dalits constitute the outer layer of the system in the sense of exercising power and recognition in the village. The exercise of power in village seems inextricably linked with how the women respond to the development agencies which is going to be discussed below coherently.

The share of Brahaman and Chhetri population in the village is significant. These people have settled there since long migrating from all around. Their literacy rate is higher than others and also relatively better off economically. They have good representation in different CBOs such as CFUGs, women's groups, micro-credit groups and school management committees. Their association in these groups has made easier to access district level development organisations since these development organisations also generally utilise these groups as gate-keepers to enter into the village.

The Dalits comprise very few of the village population and most of them are severely affected by the earthquake. These Dalits have lost the houses completely and lost family members as well. The traditional Nepali caste system, nonetheless not legally functional nowadays, has placed them in the lowest rank of the caste hierarchy and defined as the 'untouchables'. This discrimination existed for centuries has placed them in the underdog position economically, politically, socially and also culturally. The consequences of their underdog position have been apparently reflected during and after the earthquake.

All Dalit families in the village have stone and masonry houses which were already in dilapidated condition. So the severity of the earthquake was experienced by them than the others. These families experiencing some difficulties while receiving basic relief packages during initial relief distribution but as far as the rehabilitation and

compensation processes were initiated they were forced to access the state through the upper caste and local political leaders.

Even accessing to the every castes they were forced to go through the same channel. There are no Dalit specific projects in the village but they have been amalgamated with the others basically ethnic population. The Dalits' sufferings are worse than the non-Dalits due to the lack of means by which they could be resilient soon. Besides the reconstruction of the collapsed houses the Dalits are also facing food shortage but the NGOs' post-quake programmes seem not concerned with the food security or the right to food security of the Dalits which the Constitution of Nepal 2015 has guaranteed.

4.4.6 Women and Children, and the Civil Association

The women and the children, most possible sufferers of the disaster, constitute majority of the village population. The women, because of gender, and the children, because of minor age, usually suffer much than others in any natural disasters. Lower ranking of women in gender hierarchy and the children's natural association with them makes them weaker than others. That is why Simone de Beauvoir has termed women 'second sex' in her seminal book *The second sex*.

According to Asia Foundation (2015) women did not appear to have been disproportionately affected by the earthquake and were accessing aid. There were no substantial differences in the perceived safety of men and women and there have been very few incidents of abuses targeting women but the risks of trafficking in girls after the earthquake have been continuously brought into notice by the media. Several cases of such trafficking from Lalitpur had already been reported in various media. So it has been a fact that the girls, women and children of the village are also in severe risk of being victimised.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

5.1 Summary

The objective of my study is to see the effect of 2015 earthquake on women of Dhapakhel municipality-4, Lalitpur. This study tries to analyse the impact made by earthquake in the lives of women of Dhapakhel in terms of their job basic needs and also to identify the problems that the women or girls of Dhapakhel faced after the earthquake to find out the way they did to overcome adversity. To fulfil the above stated objective I choose Dhapakhel as an area of study where I collected data through questionnaire method.

Nepal is highly disaster prone zone which has been proved by the several floods, landslides, avalanches and earthquakes experienced frequently such as 2015 earthquake. The high risk usually is accorded to volatile seismic zone, difficult geography, varied ecology and haphazard development works. On the other hand Nepal is also known as the country of having large number of NGOs and INGOs like Haiti. But very few of them work for DRR and rehabilitation. As soon as the earthquake struck Nepal the government asked for help from the NGOs and INGOs to rescue, rehabilitate and reconstruct the damages and thousands of NGOs and INGOs were seen enthusiastic to support. The study of the NGOs responsiveness after the earthquake in Langarcho VDC, in a nutshell, displays the following findings.

Many NGOs chose this VDC for their programmes due to the severity of the damage here. The village is relatively poorer than the other villages but the settlement is heterogeneous along with Tamangs' majority. The findings suggest that the inter-NGO communication and coordination seems satisfactory though each NGO has its own priorities and interests. The NGOs usually are working in coordination with the district and village level disaster risk management mechanisms. Even if they have different priorities and interests these NGOs seem eager to work collectively except in few cases because of political and private concerns. Their networking with the government agencies seem better organised than with co-NGOs. Sometimes, overlapping of the programmes observed in the village helps validate this claim.

These NGOs are aware of the government policies of disaster management and risk reduction so they have launched programmes after consultation with the government agencies to address the policies. Moreover, the problem with the NGOs is that they are unable to generate internal funds; always depend on international funding, which raises the question of their legitimacy despite their effort to facilitate the villagers. Many NGOs have already defined common priorities such as reproductive health, WASH, SGBV, trafficking, micro credit etc; whatever happens these NGOs go with these priorities. This problem was evident in post-quake Langarche when people were keenly waiting for Tarpaulin and foodstuffs the NGOs came with condoms and sanitary pads. So, in terms of addressing the felt and real needs of the targeted population there were several instances in which the earthquake-affected families expressed needs differently than the NGOs had designed the programmes.

Very few NGOs are known with their particular political affiliation that eventually divided the affected population into political categories. These NGOs were used to safeguard one's electorate rather than benefitting the people. Instead of these shortcomings they at least complemented to the government efforts of rehabilitating the people and incurring the damages. The NGOs were more accessible than the government agencies in the village so the affected families seemed trusted NGOs to a greater extent than before. The Estate has been providing various physical facilities like warehouse, power, drainage/culverts, water supply and other supporting facilities such as bank, post office and clinic. Day child care centre and review rooms, guest house, hospital and security management's and above all industrial services are provided to a large number of industries.

The problem with the NGOs working here is that they failed to identify such micro aspects of the problem but put all families in a same basket and came up with universal issues of NGO intervention; SGBV, WASH, trafficking, inclusion and so on. Although it has been noted how family networks and organizations at a community level have proved valuable in the first stages of recovery, real development of local level resilience is still at an early stage (EIAS, 2016) due to the skipping of such micro realities. Traditional way of assessing the needs even in post-disaster situation ignores the hidden but important aspects of the people's concerns. The NGOs also have some limitations of the terms of reference they are bound to

follow so without effective and strong coordination among the government agency, NGOs and the beneficiaries the post-disaster needs of the victims cannot be handled properly.

Human resources refer to skill, knowledge and capabilities of the people in increasing the production of goods and services. Thus the country requires proper planning and utilization of human resources for its economic development. It is evident that development of a country could not be possible without the equal participation of men and women. It is, therefore, accepted that women's socio-economic status equally plays a vital role in the development activities of a nation. If the status of women is high in a society, they are provided with different authorities, they are honored, they have considerably contributed in fine arts, such society and culture will be considered as superior.

Working women everywhere suffer from discrimination typically in pay and in promotion. They have not been provided with appropriate or minimum facilities and they are not satisfied with their job. Women related to these sectors have their own problem. Keeping this point in view, this study aims at looking in to the women workers' problems and find out their difficulties, aspirations and needs. The main objective of this study is to understand and examine the socio-economic conditions of industrial women workers. This study also tries to give the overall picture of PIE women workers situation, the facilities provided by industry, the male workers behavior towards women workers and the participation of women workers in trade union. The need of the study is to fulfill the gap of the knowledge about the socio-economic condition.

The construction of public properties is going effectively with community participation in some Village Development Committees in Lalitpur district. The NGO's and the locals have joined hands in reconstruction of drinking water supply, irrigation canals, culverts and other public properties. Reconstruction of public properties in Dhapakhel is also taking pace with supports from various NGOs and INGOs. It seems that school buildings are in the first priority of these organisations' support programmes. Out of the NGOs/INGOs having allowed to work in this district many have chosen school buildings to reconstruct.

The women' perception is that even the government is not much enthusiastic to support the reconstruction of public properties rather suggests to look for other alternatives such as the NGOs, if cooperation is sought. So the women frequently have approached the non-governmental sources for funding to reconstruct the schools and other public properties. Several researches have suggested that not only the people but also the government is also turning to be dependent on NGOs for development support.

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incurring the damages. The NGOs were more accessible than the government agencies in the village so the affected families seemed trusted NGOs to a greater extent than before.

5.2 Conclusion

Sociological and development researches illustrate that the needs of the beneficiaries are influenced by their past or present location in the social system, experiences, past and present social identities such as caste, class, gender, age cohort, language, religion, political affiliation and regional location. On the other hand when natural calamities strike a section of population they do not leave same impact to all. Outwardly the impact may be seen similar but if one closely looks at the long term consequences obviously it differs.

Men and women are the two wheels of a chariot, so, without women's participation goods of development activities cannot be fully attained. But we have a male dominated society. The first priority is always given to men, in family and society as well. Being a patriarchal society, a male is encouraged to dominate the women in every aspect. Today women are encouraged to involve as a jobholder in urban society like men. The women participate in governmental and non-governmental (private) sector. Now in Nepal, a few percent females are working in industrial sector. Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union had a high proportion of women work.

The experiences from Dhapakhel exhibit that some people emphasized the urgent need of reconstructing their damaged houses but few others were seemed worried about the loss of stocked food grain although the latter also had lost the houses. The reason of their emphasis on food grain was because they did not have other means of coping with loss of food grain at least for a year but they believed that they could manage shelter temporarily.

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Annex-1
Questionnaire

Name of the Respondent:

Age		No. of family members	
Sex		No. of dead in earthquake	
Caste/Ethnicity		No. of injured in earthquake	
Education		No. of employed family members	

Qualitative questions:

1. Did you lose any residential building in the earthquake?
.....
2. How are you living since then?
.....
3. Did you receive any supports from the government agencies?
.....
4. If yes, explain a bit what and how you received?
.....
5. Did you receive any supports from the NGOs?
.....
6. If yes, explain a bit what and how you received?
.....
7. If not, why did not you receive? Explain.
.....
8. Did you receive 50000 reconstruction grant?
.....
9. If yes, what problems did you face to receive the amount?
.....
10. If not, why are you not receiving? Give reasons.
.....
11. How many NGOs approach you after the earthquake to provide support to your family?
.....

12. What is your experience with those NGOs in terms of supporting the earthquake-affected women?
.....
13. Do you think that those NGOs were able to address your needs?
.....
14. What is your observation of those NGOs' internal networking and coordination?
.....
15. 15. What is your assessment of those NGOs' coordination with the women?
.....
16. 16. How do you evaluate the coordination of government agencies and the NGOs who approached in your village?
.....
17. 17. How do you assess the financial transparency of those NGOs who approach to this village?
.....
18. How quick were those NGOs in responding the emergencies after the earthquake struck the village?
.....
19. What is your experience of those NGOs' preparation of disasters like the earthquake in 2015?
.....
20. Finally, what do you suggest the women, NGOs, government agencies to respond to the natural calamities like earthquake for the future?
.....